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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND-TRADE REPORT.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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FOR 1906.

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[a1342]

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A Blend
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a277]

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2851

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excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
Wm. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [a7]

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Hongkong, 16th December, 1905. [2844]

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1904.
£17,161,283.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,001,286 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

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at Current Rates.**
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Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 113

**L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED**

**THE Undersigned, having been appointed
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prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.**
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 29

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THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
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HONGKONG AGENTS. 51a

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A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a2665]

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Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [a33]

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Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [a34]

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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.
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[a1566-2]

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[a40]

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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a266]

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Both Hotels under experienced European
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All comforts of a home.
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One steamer (ss. *Hongshun*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a221] **THE MANAGER.**

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000
square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [135]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on
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KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road
and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WARE
STALL.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

INTIMATION



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THE

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WE MAINTAIN THE LARGEST
AND MOST COMPLETE STOCKS of these
GOODS in the Colony, and our Stocks being
frequently turned over, ensures all Goods being
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ETC., ETC., ETC.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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Communications relating to the next column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dress; with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymous or signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be re-
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BIRTH.

On February 6th, at Amoy, HAWKES, the wife
of FREDERICK HAWKES, of a son. [Signature]

DEATH.

On the 6th February, on the Hygieia, EDGAR
ARTHUR BONNER, Solicitor.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8th, 1906.

How unsound many conclusions regarding
China may be, even though derived from
promising data, is well illustrated by the
question of railway development, in which
connection our Canton correspondent sup-
plies us with perhaps one of the most
interesting sidelights hitherto published.
It will astonish and, we trust, enlighten dis-
tant readers more than it can affect local
residents, who have better opportunities of
realising the youthfulness of our venerable
neighbouring nation. We read, for instance,
that "under the hegemony of Japan, China
will proceed to the development of her
resources in an entirely different spirit from
that which she has shown in the past." To
talk of "China" and "she" like that is to
emulate SAIBY GAMP; evidently, to judge
by the spectacle at Canton, "there ain't no
such person." Where is the Japanese in-
fluence, the entirely different spirit, the new
method? Is it not the old-time Chinese
spirit that animates the comedy at Canton,
with its hyperbole and ad captandem
methods? "China for the Chinese"—it
reads much more like Kwangtung for the
Cantonese. The secretary of the American
Asiatic Association has recently written in
the Iron Age that now the commercial
and industrial nations will have free
and full opportunity to compete for their
share in the work of equipping China
with the appliances of Western civilisation.
Commercial Intelligence, better advised, does
not admit that the inveterate opposition of

the Chinese is so easily removed; and this
has over and over again been demonstrated
for us at Canton. That opposition, an
instinctive antipathy, does not need the
national unity (about which the boycott
gave rise to so much prating) to make it
effective. We have consistently doubted the
existence of this unity, past or
present, and have also pool-pooled the
too optimistic estimates of what Japanese
influence would do. It only needed the
knowledge that such an instinctive anti-
pathy existed—and such knowledge is easily
come at—to be convinced that the Chinese
millennium was not and is not a matter of
to-morrow. If the commercial and industrial
nations wait until their "share in the work
of equipment" is held out to them by
China with both hands, the appliances of
Western civilisation will not soon revolu-
tionise the vast empire now lying commer-
cially fallow. British railway concessions
have been marked by no greater success
than others; "financial or political obstacles
have delayed all of them"—except the
Shanghai-Nanking short line. Considera-
tions of finance have no doubt retarded
progress; and the influence of politics has
been always in evidence; but the obstruc-
tionalists, overt and otherwise, have had an
indispensable ally in the native tem-
perament. Commercial Intelligence credits
"the Chinese Government" with the re-
sumption of the Canton-Hankow concession.
Whether it was the Chinese Government,
the Canton Viceroy, or the merchants of
Kwangtung, or unseen influences, we see
the spirit of the past as plainly in the
present, although it may be manifesting
itself in more sensible ways. It is quite
evident that while the foreigner is believed
to covet the railway as a mere dividend
carrier, his capital will not be invited; and
it remains to be seen if exaggerations like
the one mentioning five thousand per cent.
profit will bring in from the Chinese all the
capital required.

The seventh plague fatality was recorded
on Feb. 7th.
Messrs Benjamin, Kelly & Potts are advised
by telegraph that the Raub Australian Mine
crushing for January produced 414 ounces
smelted gold from 3,950 tons of stone.

Dr. Cruse, senior judge of Kiochau, was
introduced to the Court and took a seat on
the bench at the Supreme Court with His Honour
the Chief Justice yesterday.

A small committee has been appointed to con-
sider the suggestion for establishing a National
Naval Museum. It is proposed to acquire the
site in Whitehall upon which Gwydyr House
stands. At least £100,000 would be required,
and this must, to a large extent, be forthcoming
as a result of private enterprise.

The following have been chosen to play for
the Hongkong Football Club versus R.A.M.C.
at Happy Valley, to-day (Thursday). Kick off
at 5 p.m.:—Dr. F. H. Kew, J. Whitehall and E.
Humphreys; H. C. Gray, F. C. Hall and W.
Ironside; W. H. Williams, R. D. Atkinson,
R. Whitmore, R. Miller and J. Mead.

America's newspapers, which are in the habit
of publishing cargo manifests, are still im-
pressed by the figures that plainly show big
consignments to China. The value of such
evidence was partly revealed yesterday, when
the marks on goods manifested for Hongkong
were noticed. There were cases and cases (of
ares, in this instance) which had been published
as destined for Hongkong, but all of which
are to be transhipped immediately to Harbin.

The Naval Estimates of Sweden for 1905
come to a £1,184,333, being an increase of
£44,000 over that for 1904. The sum allocated
to new construction totals £254,350, and in-
cludes sums for the completion of the battle ship
Oskar II. and the construction of four torpedo-
boats and a flotilla of destroyers. In the last
two years the Swedish Navy's Estimates have
only been increased 10 per cent. Last year's
programme of 1901 has not been pushed forward
to completion, certain items having been allowed
to drop out.

It is exactly forty-six years since Lord
Charles Beresford entered the Royal Navy, and
in a few weeks he will be promoted to the sub-
stantive rank of full Admiral. At present he
has this position "only in virtue of his
appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the
Mediterranean fleet. Unfortunately, this offi-
cer, young as he is in reality, will celebrate, on
February 10th, his sixtieth birthday. No one
in the navy has had a more interesting and
exciting career, says the Daily Telegraph. Lord
Charles has always been an optimist and a
lover of life, and, as well as a sailor, and has not
infrequently gone against convention and red
tape by his independence. He has always
inspired those with whom he has been associated,
and his present flagship, the Duke of Edinburgh,
has won renown for its gun shooting and smartness
at all drills and evolutions. Lord Charles will
remain "up the Straits" another two years and
it would not be surprising if he became First
Sea Lord of the Admiralty about 1909. Such
a choice would certainly be most popular.

Yesterday was a quiet day at the magistracy,
the business in both courts being exceptionally
light and none of the cases of any public
interest.

Mr. J. A. Tarrant will read a paper this
(Thursday) evening at the Union Church
Literary Club on "The Scientific Outlook,"
and Mr. C. Cooke will take the chair at 9 p.m.

Mr. V. H. Deacon, of the firm of Messrs.
Deacon, Looker & Deacon, solicitors, leaves on
Saturday by the English mail for home. This
does not mean retirement but only a well-earned
holiday. The good wishes of many friends will,
we are sure, accompany him.

It is particularly regrettable that the views
of the two new members of the Sanitary Board
should have been inadvertently misrepresented
at the outset of their public career. The
minute objecting to interference with Chinese
methods of manuring vegetables was made by
Mr. Henry Humphreys, and wrongly ascribed
to Mr. Shelton Hooper. The subject matter
promises to become a burning question, leading
to Government action.

The Admiralty have informed the Mercantile
Marine Service Association that as the numbers
of Royal Naval Reserve officers on the list are
now insufficient for all requirements, they have
decided to suspend for the present all entries of
executive officers in the Royal Naval Reserve.
This action on the part of the Admiralty, says
the Association, will cause keen disappointment
to a large number of young officers in the mer-
cantile marine, who are anxious to obtain com-
missions in the Reserve, and no doubt strong
protests will be made from all quarters at what
will be considered a retrograde step on the part
of the Admiralty.

The Cosmopolitan (Shanghai) illustrated
monthly, No. 5, is, in our opinion, the most in-
teresting number yet. Such remarkable snap-
shots of Shanghai riot scenes will be treasured
for years. "Amelia" contributes a letter from
Hongkong, with which place she has only a
globo-trotter's acquaintance. Her letter promises
to be interesting. In this flat one, dated Jan.
29th, she mentions E. P. O. Chater as "the
man who invented the idea of throwing earth
into the harbour," meaning reclamation. There
is a complimentary reference to an "exception-
ally pleasant and obliging" member of the
H. & S. Bank staff; and the extraordinary con-
fession that she sampled "the culinary art of
native Hongkong" from an itinerant res-
taurant! We had not suspected even
globo-trotters of such temerity.

The manoeuvres coincident with the annual
mobilisation of the troops on Tuesday and
Wednesday were favoured with more agreeable
weather this year. The scheme of the opera-
tions carried out has not been divulged, but it
is known that there was an attacking force
aided by a naval contingent, seeking
opportunities to land, to frustrate which was
the duty of troops posted in various positions
on the hillsides. In one instance, at least, the
attacking party effected a landing, but not
without discovery, and the turbulent sons of
Ind were soon exposed to a withering fire from
the men of cannon. The sound of the guns
booming in the early hours of yesterday morn-
ing must have broken the slumbers of not a few
who would doubtless breathe a sigh that all was
well. So far as can be ascertained, the manoeuvres
were very creditable to all concerned.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Aitken and
Officers the Band of the 119th Infantry will
play the following programme of music at the
King Edward Hotel, during dinner, this (Thurs-
day) evening:—

March— "Friendship," Davies
Overture— "French Comedy," Klier Bela
Waltz— "Kate Kleiner," Cootie
Selection— "Scottish Medley," Cavalline
Song— "Sunshine and Rain," Blumenthal
Gale— "The Cyclists," Kuyler
Dinner Music— "Hors D'œuvre—Kod Fish
on Toast, Soups—Ox Tail, Beef Tea, Fish-
Baked, Entrees—Chicken Larded, Mutton Cut-
lets and Green Peas, Wild Duck Patties, Curry
—Kahob, Jojints—Roast Australian Beef and
Horse Radish Sauce, Roast Capon and Ham, Cold
Meats—Pheasant, Corned Beef, Salad—Mixed
Vegetables—Boiled Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes,
Green Peas, Artichokes, Boiled Beans, Extra meats
—Plain Pudding, Lemon Ice Cream and Almond
Macaroons. Cheese. Fruit. Tea. Coffee. Pres-
erved Ginger.

SHOOTING FATALITY AT MACAO.

Our Macao correspondent writes:—On
Friday, the 2nd instant, Mr. S. da Luz, who
has been an employee in the government office
at Taipa for many years, took a holiday and
went shooting. Not far from the village, he
shot at a bird. Suddenly he heard a groan.
Investigating, he found, to his dismay, an old
Chinese woman shot dead. Mr. da Luz at once
returned to Taipa, and gave himself up to the
administrator of that village, telling him what
had happened.

Mr. da Luz was at once sent to the Chief
Justice at Macao. This affair has cast a gloom
in Macao, as Mr. da Luz is well known and
popular.

DEATH OF MR. E. A. BONNER.

It is with regret we have to announce the
sudden death of Mr. E. A. Bonner, solicitor, in
the office of Messrs. Denny and Bowley,
who died on the smallpox hulk Hygieia, at
seven o'clock last night. It was only on
Tuesday that Mr. Bonner was admitted to
the hospital ship, but he gradually grew
worse, and the doctors in attendance held out
no hope of his recovery. His many friends
at the bar and others will be sorry to learn of
his untimely death.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CLERICAL TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

LONDON, February 7th.

Rioting in churches in France over
State interference continues.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

LONDON, February 7th.

The Crimes (Ireland) Act has been
revoked.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

AERONAUTICS.

LONDON, February 5th.

The aeromane, Pollock and Dale, crossed
from London to France on Saturday, in
four hours, in a gale of wind, landing twenty
miles inland in a snowstorm.

RUSSIAN POLAND, &c.

LONDON, February 5th.

Daily executions in Poland and the Baltic
provinces indicate a remorseless repression
of the rebellion by Russia.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

LONDON, February 5th.

The newspapers are divided on the ques-
tion of the Unionist leadership, the
Standard, Post and Globe are strongly
Chamberlainite, and the others uphold Mr.
Balfour; the Times strongly deprecates any
widening of the cleavage, and, considering
the condition of the party, think it needless
to formulate a definite policy in opposition.
It is worthy of note that the relations
between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain
are the most friendly.

THE HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

The statistical report of the health of the
navy, issued as a Blue-book, shows that with a
personnel increased by 7,470 as compared with
the previous year, there are decreases in the
ratio of cases of sickness, invaliding, and deaths
against the average of the last seven years.
The invaliding ratio, viz. 2.27 per 1,000, shows
a decrease of 7.33 in comparison with the
average for the last seven years. The death-
rate per 1,000 was 4.43, showing a decrease of
1.01 per 1,000, when contrasted with the last
seven years' ratio. The death-rate from
disease alone was 3.14 per 1,000. The highest
invaliding and death-rates were on the East
Indies station. The total number of cases of
disease and injury was 33,447, which is in the
ratio of 754.68 per 1,000, being a decrease of
118.07 per 1,000 as compared with the average
ratio of the last seven years. The average
number of men sick daily was 3,407.25, giving
a ratio of 81.35 per 1,000, and showing a decrease
of 5.22 in comparison with the last seven years'
average. The average number of entries on the
sick list for disease and injury per man was:
—On the Home station, 72; Mediterranean, 68;
North America and West Indies, 91; Pacific,
7; Cape of Good Hope, 9; East Indies, 129;
China, 77; Australia, 79; and irregular force,
86. In the total force the average per man
was 65, a decrease of 18 in comparison with 1903.
The Mediterranean station shows the lowest sick-
rate and the irregular force the highest. The
ratio per 1,000 of men sick daily on the various
stations was:—On the Home station, 32.91;
Mediterranean, 33.95; North America and
West Indies, 36.25; South Atlantic, 27.3;
East Indies, 32.88; Cape of Good Hope, 32.02;
Pacific, 34.89; China, 26.13; Australia, 30.02;
and the irregular force, 42.57. The average
ratio of sickness for the total force was 81.35
per 1,000, which is a decrease of 3.89 per 1,000
as compared with the preceding year.
The total number of persons invalided was
2,511, of whom 2,537 were invalided for disease
and 172 for injury. There has been an increase
in the invaliding as compared with the previous
year on the Mediterranean, South Atlantic,
Pacific, Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, and
Australia stations. The total number of deaths
was 493, and of these 348 were from disease and
145 from injury. The death-rate due to disease
alone was 3.14 per 1,000, and that due to injury
was 1.31 per 1,000. The total force serving
abroad in 1904 was 110,570.—N. and M. Record.

REPORTS FROM HARBIN.

The Nagasaki Press says:—The latest advices
regarding the disturbances at Harbin show that
an extraordinary state of affairs prevailed.
According to news telegraphed to London on
December 14th, it seems that when the
troops at Harbin, Manchuria, learned that they
were not to be sent home until the spring, and
would be compelled to face the winter with scant
supplies of food and clothing, thousands paraded
the streets like bandits, burning the shops and
plundering. Some seized an express train and
went to Astrakhan, where they raided the
Government stores, and returned laden with
supplies of drink, several machine guns, many
rifles, and much ammunition. A great orgy
followed, and when the men were savagely
drunk, Harbin was sacked, the mutineers using
machine guns freely. The hospitals were raided
and the comforts eaten, and the doctors and nurses
being bound and thrown into the snowdrifts.
Murdered. Some of the officers, sympathising
with the mutineers, opened wheat and flour
stores, but the mob burnt them all. Troops
charged at the sight of the burning city. General
Mavrieff's cavalry attacked the rioters, and a
bloody fight took place at close quarters.
Refugees from Harbin, Manchuria, bring
further particulars concerning the mutiny in
that city. These show that when General
Mavrieff arrived, he sent his troops to burn
down several barracks and expel the mutineers.
The latter, after being expelled, mingled with
the cavalry attacking the crowd, slaughtered
300, mostly mutineers. The latter were subse-
quently reinforced, and used machine-guns,
killing many of the cavalry.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT.]

February 6th.

VICEROYAL PEACEMAKING.

Viceroy Chou Fu has telegraphed to Ex-
Viceroy Hui Ying-kwai, "Use utmost endeav-
ours to exhort the people not to resort to a
strike or violence. Raise funds for the con-
struction of the railway. I have already
telegraphed to Viceroy Shum to respect the
country and to treat them well. Promote union
amongst the people."

A RUSH FOR SHARES.

A meeting was held on the 3rd inst. at the
Chamber of Commerce, to receive applications
for shares in the railway. About forty
thousand people applied! Over two million
dollars worth were thus taken up; and on the
following day another million dollars were
subscribed. Even coolies were amongst the
applicants. Altogether, the people subscribed
\$3,500,000.

THE PROMOTERS' ARGUMENTS.

Before any applications were taken, the position
was explained to the assembled crowd by the
President, Wong Chiu-ping. Other speakers
were Lo Kwan-shik and Lo Shun-chu.
Urgency was emphasised, and it was urged that
the only way for the people to check the officials
was to acquire themselves the control of the
railway. Otherwise, they would have voracious
taxation, and the officials might even then force
them to subscribe! It would be China's chief
and most profitable railway. Foreigners had
said that one dollar invested in it would return
a profit of 5, 00! If the officials were allowed
to make the line, they would take these profits.
Kwangtung railways should be built with
Kwangtung money, and the Kwangtung
people should leap with joy at the chance to
invest it so, even if they had to eat less in
consequence!

METHODS.

One third of the required capital was ex-
pected from Canton, one third from Cantonese
abroad (Hongkong, San Francisco, &c.), and
the remainder from the Cantonese scattered
throughout Kwangtung and the other provinces.
The shares are of five dollars each, half payable
at once and half next year. Signatures were
accepted, however, with promises to pay, and
John Doe was allowed to guarantee that
Richard Roe, not present, would take so many
shares. Such is the Chinese way. There
was to be a Trust formed, of Cantonese, led by
the guilds and charitable societies, who would
also take up shares. The raising of three
million dollars for a like purpose in the Sun-
ning district was an example. The Chamber
of Commerce would be the head office of the
Company. When all was ready, they would
ask the Board of Revenue at Peking to register
the fact that the people of Kwangtung had done
it all themselves. A Canton-Hankow Railway
Bank would be opened at once. One share
would give anybody a voice at the meetings.
Ten thousand shares would make a man an
Assistant Director; with double that amount
he would be a full Director.

THE MEETING.

These things were said in three different
parts of the large hall at once, and all the
people cried with one voice that the merchants,
and not the officials, should make the line.
Whereupon the promoters said "Now sub-
scribe with joy!"

There were two books. One was for personal
shares, and the other was one in which the
signatory took the responsibility of placing so
many shares. Wong Chiu-ping signed to take
up 20,000 shares. Lo Kwan-shik took 4,000 for
himself and undertook to place 16,000. The
Sheng Po press of Hongkong undertook to
place 20,000 shares. The salt merchants' guild
undertook to place 50,000. Cho Sui-chik
undertook for 20,000 for himself, and to place
80,000. Wan Cho-chai signed for 20,000.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

PROSPECT OF A PANIC.

MR. SCHIFF'S WARNING.

"DISASTROUS TO THE COUNTRY."
In solemn words, Mr. Jacob Schiff, one of
New York's leading and most respected bankers,
has warned the New York Chamber of Com-
merce that the present conditions of the
American money market are a "disaster to
the country," and that unless the currency
conditions changed in the direction of greater
elasticity Americans will have "such a panic as
will make all previous panics look like child's
play." A resolution on the subject was referred
to the committee of the Chamber to report on
the whole subject of the currency for the next
meeting.

Such a sweeping pronouncement, coming
from a man of Mr. Schiff's reputation, was
directly responsible for a very sharp fall on the
Stock Exchange. The speculative community
was alarmed, and urgent selling, inspired
merely by a fragmentary report of Mr. Schiff's
speech, followed. Up to that time the market
had been strong. At the close of the day the
entire market broke with violence. In most
of the conservative stocks the losses of from 1
to 2 points occurred, and the final prices
generally were the lowest of the day.
In a subsequent statement Mr. Schiff said:
"We in America are trying to act as giants
in the financial world while we are still
in our swaddling clothes." He favoured
a circulation based upon commercial paper,
which might be issued through the clearing
houses. Mr. Schiff said he did not mean to say
that a panic was imminent, but panic would
come ultimately unless the inelastic currency
system were reformed. Last summer he asked
Mr. Shaw to withdraw the Government
deposits in the banks which were then gorged
with deposits. The Secretary of the Treasury,
however, feared possible criticism. Last
autumn the Secretary needed money when the
country needed money. At present Mr. Shaw
was not depositing money in the bank because
he could not spare it. Mr. Schiff concluding,
said that while he was opposed on general
principles to the Treasury helping the money
market, yet as long as the Sub-Treasury system
existed the Treasury must play the part in
America that the Bank of England did in
England.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors to the
ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders
to be held at the office of the Company, on
Thursday, February 15th, reads:—

The directors beg to submit to the share-
holders the report and statement of accounts
for the half-year ending December 31st last.
After paying running expenses, salaries,
premium of insurance, repairs and all other
out-goings, there remains, including \$3,064.32
brought forward from last account, the sum of
\$104,980.33 at credit of profit and loss account.
From this amount the Directors recommend
that a dividend of one dollar per share, or \$30,000,
be paid to shareholders, leaving a balance of
\$24,980.33 to be carried forward to new account.

There is nothing new to report in connection
with the working of the steamers. It will be
observed that, notwithstanding the depressed
condition of trade during the past half-year, the
earnings are equal to those of the same period
in 1904.

The Honourable Mr. C. W. Dickson and Mr.
H. Schubart, having resigned their seats at the
Board, Messrs. W. A. C. Criswick and C. R.
Leuzmann were invited by the directors to fill
the vacancies subject to confirmation by the
shareholders at this meeting.
The retiring auditors, Messrs. A. O'D.
Gourlin and W. H. Potts, offer themselves for
re-election.

E. GOETZ,
Chairman.

Dec. 31, 1905.	Assets.	\$	c.
Value of steamers Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Shanghai, &c.	842,800.00		
Value of steamers Canton, Macao, Shanghai, &c.	8,400.00		
Value of wharves, bulks and moorings	76,570.00		
Value of properties at Canton, Wharves and Kowloon	135,547.77		
Value of spare gear	15,427.76		
Value of furniture	700.00		
Value of shares in public companies	606,885.00		
Value of Chinese bonds	1,634.48		
Loans on mortgage	311,040.00		
Interest accrued	2,302.21		
Cash with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,693.29		
Sundry debtors	14,115.83		
	\$2,345,180.04		

Dec. 31, 1905.	Liabilities.	\$	c.
Amount of capital, 60,000 shares of \$15 each fully paid up	1,200,000.00		
Amount at credit of depreciation and insurance fund	600,000.00		
Amount at credit of equalisation of dividend fund	250,000.00		
Amount at credit of investment fluctuation account	154,311.61		
Unclaimed dividends	5,341.00		
Sundry creditors	31,455.48		
Amount at credit of profit and loss account	104,980.33		
	\$2,345,180.04		

Dec. 31, 1905.	Dr.	\$	c.
To amount paid for repairs to steamers	8,110.62		
To directors and auditors' fees	4,320.00		
Balance to be appropriated, viz.:			
Dividend of \$1 per share on 60,000 shares	\$30,000.00		
To be carried forward to new account	24,980.33		
	104,980.33		
	\$116,441.55		

Dec. 31, 1905.	Cr.	\$	c.
By amount brought forward from last account	8,064.32		
By net earnings of steamers	6,520.00		
By interest on investments	41,094.95		
By transfer fees	49.00		
By unclaimed dividends written off	711.00		
	\$116,441.55		

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, February 7th.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A JUDGMENT WITHDRAWN.

In the matter of Cheung Kan-sin and Cheung Chai-fat.

His Lordship said that in this case judgment was given for default of appearance about a week ago. The Registrar had since pointed out to him that the procedure traced out in the code did not warrant judgment being given, therefore, that judgment must be withdrawn, and an order made for a further hearing. This seemed to be a rule very rarely applied, therefore, at present judgment would simply be cancelled, and the entry would be that the case was struck out.

Mr. Slade—Which, I think, has the same effect.

His Lordship—No. The next step is that the defendant makes a further application for the case to be set down again and he is not entitled to judgment till the second hearing. It is very complicated, and the Registrar does not remember a case of the kind occurring here before. The case is, therefore, struck out of the calendar. In seven days (the defendant) will make a second application. This will be set down; then he will be entitled to judgment on the second hearing.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

SAM HING T. 88. "PAUL BEAN."

The case was continued in which the Sam Hing firm, coal merchants, of 28 and 30, Pottinger Street, sued the ss. Paul Bean to recover the sum of \$5,300.00 due for coal supplied on the credit of the said steamship.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, represented the defendants.

His Lordship previously adjourned the case in order that two points might be more fully argued.

Mr. Slade said that with regard to the first question as to whether or not the Admiralty Act of 1861 in any way affected the decision of the *Henrique Bjorg*, he submitted that it did not. The decision in that case was given under a section of the Admiralty Court Act of 1840, which dealt with necessities, and the effect of that decision was merely to bring into line the decision as to the effect of the two sections in the two Acts of 1840 and 1861, because, shortly after the passing of the second Act, it had been decided that that section gave no maritime lien, and the effect of the *Henrique Bjorg* case was merely to correct an erroneous impression which had been acted upon.

The comparative words of the two sections of the two Acts were almost the same—that the court should have jurisdiction. The effect of the two decisions was merely to decide, seeing they were words almost precisely the same, whether the sections would have the same effect so far as a maritime lien was concerned. The second Act of 1861 appeared to have been passed because it had been decided under the earlier Act that no action *in rem* could be taken against a British colonial ship. It was held in the working of this Act that "foreign" meant strictly foreign, not British; not, as so often happens in our laws, foreign means not English. To remedy that the second Act was passed; this did not in any way conflict with the other, but extended its operation. The construction put in the second Act by the Privy Council in the case of the *Two Effra*, Law Reports 4 P.C., was that this Act, for reasons therein stated, conferred no maritime lien at all. He referred to that decision because the previous section of the Admiralty Court Act 1861 was also dealt with therein. Section 3 gave jurisdiction for any ship; Section 5 was confined to any ships, British or foreign, whose owners were not domiciled in England or Wales.

With regard to his Lordship's second question as to whether such a lien could exist in the case of any person other than the master, Mr. Slade submitted that it could, and proceeded to quote authorities in support of his contention. The parties owners of a ship, he said, were not partners but tenants in common. This being an action *in rem* against a ship, a creditor could look to the ship, seize it, get his money out of it and leave the various part owners to decide the difference between themselves.

His Lordship—If anybody happens to be the owner of a ship, orders goods which happen to be necessities, then there is an action *in rem*?

Mr. Slade—On that principle the ship has been benefited by what has been done.

His Lordship—No such thing is recognised anywhere. A peculiar thing in the Admiralty Act is that masters, not owners, pledge a ship.

Mr. Slade—Not the master only, but any agent, owner or part owner.

Mr. Pollock said it seemed that his learned friend had really not attacked the main difficulty in his case. That was the question as to evidence clearly showing that this coal was not ordered by the agents for the owners—the Compagnie for short; whether any claim could be substantiated against the vessel, the persons who ordered the coal not being the agents for the owners. That was the initial difficulty which his friend had had to contend with all along, a difficulty with which he certainly very ably contended, but Mr. Pollock still submitted that he had not brought before his Lordship any satisfactory or sufficient authority to show that the vessel could be held liable. It was for Mr. Slade to establish that the *Paul Bean* was liable, and if he failed to prove that, judgment

must be for the defendants. He thought a very important point for his Lordship's consideration was as to whether a maritime lien was created, because, no doubt if it was it would attach to the ship at the very moment the necessities had been supplied. There was no doubt that a maritime lien did attach there and then at the immediate moment circumstances arose which created it. There was a great distinction between a maritime lien and the right to bring an action *in rem*. A maritime lien operated there and then as a mortgage or charge on an instrument, while in the case of an action *in rem* no right existed whatever until a ship had been arrested in an action. There could be no doubt that a maritime lien did not exist in the case of the material man, and there never had been one in the case of necessary supplies. The *Henrique Bjorg* case, quoted by Mr. Slade, was an action *in rem* unless at the time of its institution the res was the property of the debtor. As a matter of fact the present res, the *Paul Bean*, never was the property of Trevoix and Co., whose agent ordered the coal. His Lordship should bear in mind that from one of the documents put in it appeared that in November, 1944, previous documents with reference to the working of the ship between the Compagnie and Trevoix were absolutely cancelled and that that action was not instituted, and the *Paul Bean* was not arrested, until a subsequent date. He submitted that at the time the action was instituted Trevoix, the debtor, had not merely got no rights as owner of the *Paul Bean*, but no rights at all, as any previous existing contract rights had by mutual consent been ended. If the person by whom or on whose behalf the liabilities to buy necessities were being created was not at the time the action was instituted the owner of the ship, there was no remedy against the res. He submitted that the whole question rested on the question as to whether there was property in the debtor at the time of the institution of the action, and they contended that there was not a vesting of property in Trevoix at that time. They also contended that the question of agency came in. There was no liability on the part of the res to be created unless the person who ordered the goods was the agent for the owner of the ship.

His Lordship—Mr. Slade contends that the right which may be enforced by an action *in rem* can be enforced against the ship irrespective of the charter. You maintain that proposition, substituting for "maritime lien," the right to bring an action *in rem*.

Mr. Pollock—That is so. The whole of my learned friend's argument is that they don't care about the owners or charterers; the goods were supplied to the ship and she is liable.

Mr. Slade said the reason why it was so difficult to find authority on the subject of necessities ordered by agents other than masters of vessels, was that as a rule the agent of a vessel in a foreign port was provided with funds purchased the necessities from the material man, provided the ship and then looked to the owners. Such was the ordinary course of business, so that in consequence of that, cases where rights of persons against a ship, other than the master had comparatively seldom arisen. Their right—the right of the material man—arose because the necessities were ordered from him by a person deriving his authority from the owner directly or indirectly. What happened in this case was that the owners put Trevoix into some sort of position with regard to the ship, therefore, he was the person having management, and his authority was derived from the owner.

His Lordship—Do you say the charterer has any authority, direct or indirect, from the owner?

Mr. Slade—He is put in possession of the ship by the owner. This point meets my friend's argument that it is on us to establish an agency. We do, and it is for them to displace it.

His Lordship—Their doctrine goes further than that, and you could not dispute it.

Mr. Slade—No, my Lord, it would be very difficult to dispute it. I would suggest that what would displace it would be if the material man knew of the charter-party. Then he would not be in the words of the act supplying necessities to the ship, but to the charterer.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

WHO WERE THE SUPPLIERS?

The Kwong Wing-tai sued the Kung Wo

to recover \$149.83 due on 49 crates of dry

persimmons.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings'

office) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr.

G. K. H. Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett

and Golding) represented the defendants.

Intermittent supply in Eastern and River

Main Districts during the whole month of

January 1945.

Consumption of water in Kowloon

Peninsula during the month

of January.

1945. 1946.

Consumption ... 13,453,000 14,589,000 gallons

Estimated population ... 71,650 77,300

Consumption per head per day ... 6.0 6.1 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the

water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM.

Water Authority.

They say they sold them, and the proceeds were

handed to the man from whom they received

instructions. That was the only point at

issue, and in support of his case Mr. Dixon

said he would produce the book of the plaintiff

firm containing a receipt for the persimmons.

If Mr. Slade, managing partner of the

plaintiff firm, said that on February 15th,

1945, he sent a foki with the 49 crates of

persimmons to the Kung Wo to sell on

commission. On a subsequent date he heard

that the fruit had been sold, and applied for the

balance due after the defendant firm had

deducted their commission, but did not receive

the amount.

Cross-examined—Witness bought the persim-

mons at auction. Lo Ho-chuen was not a

salesman in his firm when these goods

were bought, neither was he when they were

delivered to the defendants.

For the defence Mr. Brutton said that the

persimmons were taken to the defendant firm

for sale by Lo Ho-chuen, who received \$60

advance on them, and on two subsequent occasions he received further advances, the amount received totalling \$149.83.

Chu Shu-pak, a salesman in the plaintiff firm, said he received the persimmons in question from one, Lo Ho-chuen. He had not previously received goods from Lo Ho-chuen to sell.

Further evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, February 7th.

BEFORE MR. P. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A PRISONER RELEASED.

Some days ago we reported that a Chinese boy had been sent to prison for two months for stealing a diamond ring valued at \$200 which he pawned for \$70.

Mr. M. W. Slade now appeared on his behalf and asked for his release. He stated that the defendant was only 18 years of age. He came of good family and imprisonment meant ruin of his future prospects. His parents would undertake that he should be lodged and sent away from the Colony if he were allowed out of prison.

His Worship said he was adverse to sending boys to prison and would have ordered the defendant to be whipped instead of giving him any sentence, but for the fact that he was over the age allowed by the Ordinance. He would, however, order his release from gaol on the understanding that the parents would administer chastisement and on the defendant entering into a personal bond for his good behaviour for the next six months.

The defendant was accordingly released.

TRAINING NOTES.

The times taken yesterday morning were as

under: Saxonia (3), 1m, 34, 1.06 2.4.

Wakely (3), 1m, 37, 1.11, 1.48, 2.21 4.5.

Acornite and Megalite (4), 1m, 1.39.

Common Rose (4), 1m, 38, 1.16, 1.54

2.5, 2.27.

Fredericks (4), 1m, 38, 1.11, 1.48, 2.21.

Banzai and Highland Star (4), 1m, 36, 1.10,

1.45 3.5, 2.28. Star half a length behind.

Highland Laird, 1m, joined by Highland-

man's Laird time, 7, 35, 1.09, 1.45, 2.20, 2.54

2.5. Aided the first quarter 38 2.5 (reported);

total, 3.32 4.5.

Heather King (4), 1m, 35 4.5, 1.10, 1.40

1.5.

Sycee King (4), 1m, 38, 1.13, 1.47, 2.19 4.5.

Exchange King (4), 1m, 37 4.5, 1.15 3.5,

1.39 2.5, 2.21.

Maori King, 1m, joined by Gipsy King, 1m,

35, 1.11, 1.43 4.5.

Gold King, 1m, joined by Erl King, 1m,

(4), 36 1.5, 1.12 4.5, 1.50 2.5, 2.24 2.57 3.5.

Fortune Rose and Bush Rose (4), 1m,

rejoined, 1.11, 1m, 33 2.5, 1.08, 1.41 3.5

Norman King (4), 1m, 36, 1.15 3.5, 1.54,

2.31, 3.03 3.5.

Coronet Rose (4), 1m, 37, 1.12, 1.46 2.5

2.22, 2.53.

Sonnie Rose, 2m, (4), 49 3.5, 1.20 3.5, 1.55

3.5, 2.28 3.5, 3.03 3.5, 3.39 3.5, 4.15 3.5, 4.51 2.5.

Spotted Rose (4) and Himalaya Rose 1m,

34, 1.07, 1.43, 2.16 2.5, 2.52, 3.28. Himalaya

rejoined 15 lengths behind.

Glorious Rose, 1m, (4), 37, 1.12 4.5, 1.48

3.5, 2.24 3.5, 3.00, 3.32.

Triumph Rose, 1m, (4), 36, 1.13, 1.49 2.5,

2.25, 2.58, 3.31.

Sonnet, 1m, 38 1.5, 1.13 3.5, 1.49 3.5, 2.26

3.5.

WATER RETURN.

The Hon. Mr. Chatham as the Water Authority, on Tuesday issued the following return of the level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st February.

LEVEL.	1945.	1946.
Below overflow. Below overflow		
Tytan	21 ft. 9 in. 33 ft. 4 in.	
Dywash	28 ft. 4 in. 28 ft. 4 in.	
Pokfah	21 ft. 8 in. 31 ft. 0 in.	
Wongnaichung	44 ft. 0 in. 45 ft. 3 in.	
STORAGE GALLONS.	1945.	1946.
Tytan	225,030,000	161,120,000
Dywash	21,225,000	7,100,000
Pokfah	132,000	—
Wongnaichung	—	—
Total	246,387,000	168,220,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF

VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING

THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

1945. 1946.

Consumption ... 112,428,000 107,210,000 gallons

Estimated population ... 226,900 231,700

Consumption per head per day ... 17.4 14.9 gallons

Constant supply during the whole month of

January 1945.

Intermittent supply in Eastern and River

Main Districts during the whole month of

January 1945.

Consumption of water in Kowloon

Peninsula during the month

of January.

1945. 1946.

Consumption ... 13,453,000 14,589,000 gallons

Estimated population ... 71,650 77,300

Consumption per head per day ... 6.0 6.1 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the

water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM.

Water Authority.

THE 28. 4D. DOLLAR.

Under the heading, "Government tries to buy £100,000 at Saturday's rate and then lowers the Dollar," "An extraordinary fourth finance," the *Straits Times* of Jan. 30th says:—Exchange was fixed yesterday at two shillings and four pence sterling for the dollar.

We stated yesterday that no measures in respect of the fixity of exchange would be considered or debated.

This statement was made on the assurance of Mr. A. H. Lemon, the Acting Clerk of Council, to whom our reporter was sent to verify or deny the article in our morning contemporary, stating that the fixity of exchange was to be a subject at the special meeting of Council convened for yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Lemon spoke officially, and while he spoke, Government was tendering to buy £100,000 at the then ruling rate of exchange, which was five-eighths of a penny higher than the rate at which it was decided to fix the dollar in the afternoon.

It may be offered in extenuation of such an act that Government threw out this offer as a "feeler."

We have consulted bankers and brokers, and the consensus of their opinion is that £100,000 is rather a large sum for a mere "feeler."

Messrs. Fraser & Co.—than whom there is no more reliable firm in the Straits—were the brokers.

The scheme, whatever may have been its object, fell through because the bankers refused to sell.

That £100,000 is still on the market. It would be possible to say a lot of things in the premises; but it seems that the foregoing simple statement of facts is amply sufficient.

The same paper gives the following report of the Legislative Council meeting on January 29th:—

CURRENCY NOTE ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of an Ordinance further to amend the Currency Note Ordinance, 1899, which was in the following terms:—

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Currency Note Ordinance, 1899 Amendment Ordinance, 1946" and shall be read and construed as one with "The Currency Note Ordinance, 1899" (hereinafter called "the principal Ordinance"). Any copy of the principal Ordinance printed after the commencement of this Ordinance shall be printed with the amendments and additions required by this Ordinance.

2. Section 7 of the principal Ordinance as amended by "The Currency Note Ordinance, 1899 Amendment Ordinance, 1945" is repealed and the following section is inserted in place thereof:—

7B. (1)—Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance contained it should be lawful for the Commissioners to issue notes in exchange for gold received by the Commissioners at Singapore at a rate of exchange to be notified by an Order of the Governor in Council with the previous approval of the Secretary of State, and the Commissioners may invite tenders for the issue of notes in Singapore against telegraphic transfers in favour of the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London and may at their discretion accept any tender which affords sufficient margin above the rate fixed by such Order in Council to cover all charges including interest which may be incurred in remitting to Singapore the equivalent in gold at the fixed rate of the notes issued for such tender.

(2)—The same so received shall form part of the Note Guarantee Fund and may be invested by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or used by them for the purchase of silver to be minted into Straits Settlements dollars in accordance with such instructions as may be issued by the Secretary of State.

Provided that the whole of the profit on such minting shall be carried to a separate Gold Reserve Fund and not form part of the Note Guarantee Fund.

The objects and reasons are as follows:—The coin portion of the gold reserve to be held by the Currency Commissioners must be kept in Singapore.

This Bill makes it clear that when the rate of exchange is fixed the Currency Commissioners will receive gold in exchange for notes at that rate in Singapore only and not in London.

As, however, there may at first be some difficulty in obtaining gold locally and as there may be cases of emergency when an expansion of the currency is urgently required, provision is made for the issue of notes against telegraphic transfers on London at a rate high enough to cover the cost of sending gold to Singapore.

The Colonial Treasurer, in making the motion, stated that the principal alteration intended by this Bill is that the provision empowering the Currency Commissioners to issue notes against gold, received by the Agents in London, should not be brought into force.

After consultation with the Secretary of State it is considered to be better and more expedient that all such transactions should be conducted by the Currency Commissioners, who are directly responsible for the proper working of the Currency Note Ordinance, and in whose custody the coin portion of the Note Guarantee Fund is held.

As the rate at which it is intended to issue notes against gold will be declared without any previous notice to the public, it has been considered advisable to give the Commissioners power to issue notes against telegraphic transfers on London at a rate above the fixed rate so as to cover the cost of Government of remitting the gold to Singapore until such time as the Banks shall be able to bring out their own gold.

Hon. members will, of course, understand that this is only a temporary measure, and that the Currency Commissioners will come to exercise the discretion vested in them of issuing notes the telegraphic transfers so soon as it is found that the Banks have a sufficient stock of gold for the needs of the place. In cases of emergency, however, if it appears that the stock of gold held by the Banks is low and an enlargement of the currency is urgently required, the Commissioners will again exercise their discretion. The procedure was intended to adopt the rate for the issue of notes against telegraphic transfers, tenders will be invited from all the Banks, and the highest tender accepted, provided a sufficient margin is given to cover the cost of bringing the gold out to Singapore.

It is proposed to carry the Bill through all its stages at this sitting. The reason of this urgency is that the Government intend to declare the rate immediately. It is thought that the dollar has now, by the formation of the Currency Scheme, reached a point which admits of a safe margin above the market value of silver, and that it is time to put an end to the uncertainty prevailing in the public mind, which has so interfered with, and injured, legitimate mercantile business. The Government also considers that no advantage will be gained by waiting longer, and that further delay will only result in a more serious dislocation of the conditions now obtaining.

LONG. HING & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS CAMERAS, NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

N. & G. SPECIAL B. & PLATE CAMERA. Fitted with ZEISS "PROTAR" Lens, Yellow Screen, and Leather Case	\$309.00
N. & G. "NYDIA" POCKET CAMERA. & PLATE. Fitted with ROSS Heliometric Lens and Leather Case	135.00
ROSS FOCAL PLANE CAMERA & PLATE, with 3 Dark Slides and Leather Case	140.00
No. 3A. FOLDING POCKET KODAK, with B. & L. PLASTIGRAM Lens	150.00
" 4 SCREEN FOCUS " " " " " " " " " " " "	140.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " " " " " " " " " " " "	135.00
" 3A. FOLDING POCKET " " " " " " " " " " " "	135.00
" 3 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	120.00

JUST LANDED,

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Hk. Editor's, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POLO.

THE MEMBERS of the POLO CLUB, will be at Home to their Friends on SATURDAY next, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1906. 379

WANTED.

TREASURY and COAST PORTS. BUSINESS MAN, shortly visiting above, desires COMMISSIONS, AGENTS, &c.

Address— "TOTO," P.O. Box 404, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. 380

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE. FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship "YEDDO."

Captain Baird, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about TUESDAY, 27th inst.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. 377

FROM HAMBURG, EMDEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship "SAXONIA," Captain Sachs, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bill of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-Day. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the lazaretto and/or extra hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Feb. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th Feb., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. 376

LOST.

A GOLD BRACELET set with small Diamonds. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to "CROWNREST," Barker Road, or to 27, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. 346

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

HONGKONG A. MATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"PRINCESS TOTO," A Comic Opera in Three Acts, by W. S. GILBERT.

Will be Produced on THURSDAY, 15th Feb., 1906.

FRIDAY, 16th " " " " SATURDAY, 17th " " " " MONDAY, 19th " " " " TUESDAY, 20th " " " " WEDNESDAY, 21st " " " "

PRICES \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SAILORS and SOLDIERS in uniform Half Price to Pit.

Doors Open at 8 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

Booking Office at: ROBINSON PIANO CO., Open on and after FRIDAY, the 9th February, from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. each day.

M. S. NORTHOTE, Business Manager, Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. 339

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the HEAD QUARTERS OFFICE, Fletcher Street, until 12 o'clock Noon, on FRIDAY, 16th February, 1906, for the undermentioned SUPPLIES AND SERVICES, for the period of 12 Months from 1st April, 1906:—

1. Meat.
2. Hospital Supplies and Medical Comforts.
3. General Supplies and Provisions.
4. Oil, Wick, and Lamp Oil Supplies.
5. Coal, Coke, Wood and Charcoal.
6. Barrack Services and Scavenging.
7. Washing.
8. Transport Services (Supply of Laupees' Junks, Coolies, &c.).
9. Forage.

Forms of Tender and any particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the Ordnance Commanding Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders must be properly filled up and signed, dated, and no tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope marked "TENDER" on the outside.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

Head Quarters Office, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. 338

INTIMATIONS.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business at 11.45 A.M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 12th, 13th and 14th instant.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. 374

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1906.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY). 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 359

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th instant.

A Stand and an Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which will be sent out with the Members' Tickets after WEDNESDAY, 7th instant.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission. Special accommodation will be reserved for Chinese Ladies and their Female Attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of Ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 360

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the RACECOURSE during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary between WEDNESDAY, 7th and MONDAY, 12th inst.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 361

A SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THREE University Trained Foreign Teachers and Capable Chinese Teachers. Careful supervision and individual attention assured. Both ENGLISH and CHINESE taught. Special attention given to Conversational English. Only a limited number can be admitted. School opens February 19th.

Write for catalogue or apply at once to T. O. LEISER, Head Master, Chinese Y.M.C.A., 26, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 338

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the Absence of Mr. G. L. TOMLIN from the Colony, Mr. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

A. G. WOOD, Chairman, Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. 309

TO BE SOLD AT MACAO, VILLA BRANCA.

THE RESIDENCE of the late Physician and Naturalist, Mr. GOMES DA SILVA, with all its surroundings, delightfully situated on the Southern Slope of S. Jacinto Mountain and facing the South-west Bay, may be applied to His Lordship the JUDGE of MACAO.

AND ALSO the MINERALOGICAL, BOTANICAL and ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS of the same Physician and Naturalist.

Macao, February 5th, 1906. 363

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719. CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS. Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents, Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m. WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 45

ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG.

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS FROM 1874 to 1904.

Price \$2 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers. Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

"THE EAST OF ASIA" (Published Quarterly.) CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, customs, &c. of the Far East.

The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price \$1.50. On Sale at "NORTH CHINA" OFFICE, Shanghai. Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong, and all leading Booksellers in the Far East. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. 335

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 8th February, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at "St. Andrews," Barker Road, The Peak.

THE WHOLE of the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Therein contained comprising:— MAPLES and MARINBURK'S MANUFACTURES, BECHSTEIN PIANO, BEDS, CURTAINS, CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, SMALL QUANTITY of HOUSE and TABLE LINEN, CARPETS, 2 MOSQUITO HOUSE FRAMES, GAS STOVES, CHAIRS, JINICKSHAS, CAMERA COMPLETE, One TELESCOPE on STAND, GARDEN HOSE and ROLLER, GARDEN SEAT, CROQUET and BOWLS (new), FOWLS, and a large Assortment of PALMS, FERNS, ORCHIDS, and other PLANTS.

The downstairs Furniture and part of the Plants will be sold on Wednesday and the Bed-room Furniture and remainder of the Plants on Thursday.

On View—Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th February. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual. For further particulars, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 25th January, 1906. 283

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 9th February, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

A FINE COLLECTION of OLD PEKIN CURIOS, comprising:—

VASES, WALL PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, OLD BRONZES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, TEA CUPS, SNUFF BOTTLES, PALACE and TEMPLE HANGINGS, KAKEMONOS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 5th February, 1906. 350

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. THE HARBOR MASTER, to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1906, at 10.30 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

FIVE CASES RIFLES and EXPLOSIVES. N.B.—Inspection Order can be had on application at the Government Gunpowder Depot, Green Island.

TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 365

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. THE HARBOR MASTER, to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1906, at 10.30 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

FIVE CASES RIFLES and EXPLOSIVES. N.B.—Inspection Order can be had on application at the Government Gunpowder Depot, Green Island.

TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. 365

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BLACK GELDING (Austrian) Acclimatised. Exceptionally fast trotter. Carriage or Saddle Hack. Can be seen at Kennedy's Horse Repository. Offers to— "C."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. 322

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1905. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong 17th July, 1905.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO. Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

All Letters Addressed to: MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place of order.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOI, KOBE, KATSU and HANKOW.

AGENTS: SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP. HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES. MANILA: MACDONALD & CO. CHINKIANG: GEARING & CO. YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway, Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korean ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinawa, Namazutsu and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Huzon Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigie, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yashimochi Coal (Karatsu).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,520,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL. New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam coal in the EAST is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity. Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. 108

PUBLIC COMPANY.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER TO POLICYHOLDERS FROM THE PRESIDENT.

New York, December 14th, 1905.

TO THE POLICYHOLDERS: I had hoped to make some statement to you before this, but I have believed it was best to wait until I could give you a final conclusion in regard to the financial condition of the Society based on full investigation. This explains the delay in communicating with you.

On June 9th last, under the condition that I should have full power as to men and methods, and with no pledges of any kind to any one, I was elected by the Directors of the Society as CHAIRMAN of the BOARD, and at once assumed the active management of the Society's affairs.

Soon after I was elected PRESIDENT of the SOCIETY and the Office of Chairman was abolished.

One of the first acts of my administration was the employment of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, chartered accountants of Great Britain and United States, and Messrs. Haskins & Sells, chartered public accountants of New York, to investigate the affairs of the Society, under directions to render complete and exhaustive reports on the following subjects:—

1. The Society's annual expenses, including legal expenses, advertising expenses, agency expenses, and cost of securing business.

2. The real estate investments of the Company, including in the case of each parcel the value at which it is carried upon the books of the Society; the income which it yields; and the fair valuation of the property, whether above or below the value at which it is carried upon the books of the Society. (If necessary, real estate experts may be employed in ascertaining the value and income of the real estate, subject of course, to my approval as to men and terms.)

3. The other investments of the Society; their character and the circumstances under which they have been made.

4. The Society's surplus and the manner in which it is carried upon the books of the Society.

5. The methods of keeping the Society's accounts, and the respects in which its accounting may be improved.

6. The relations between the Society and the trust companies, banks, safe deposit companies, and other institutions with which the Society is affiliated by ownership of considerable amount of stock or otherwise. (In the case of every corporation in which the Society has a dominant or important interest, or with which the Society has special relations, the ownership of stock other than that owned by the Society should be ascertained so far as practicable.)

7. The subjects covered by the report of the Investigating Committee of which Mr. Erik was Chairman should be fully investigated.

When the report of the New York Superintendent of Insurance has been made that report should be carefully studied and every matter covered by it or by the recommendations of the Commissioner should be carefully examined.

Subsequently a still more elaborate plan of investigation was agreed upon with these accountants, and I doubt if any American insurance company ever before had such an extensive examination.

It has taken a large force of men five months to ascertain the exact financial status of the Society, now fully exposed by the balance sheet transmitted with the following note and reproduced on pages 6 and 7.

New York, November 25th, 1905. Mr. PAUL MORTON, President, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway, New York.

DEAR SIR:—The extensive examination which we have made of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is so far completed, that we are now able to furnish you with a Balance Sheet showing the true Financial Position of the Society on September 30th, 1905.

The Assets of the Society as claimed were all found to be on hand, and amounted in value to \$416,166,500.10 as shown by the Balance Sheet.

Surplus over and above all Liabilities amounted to \$67,142,865.42.

A conservative revaluation of the Assets, including a re-appraisal of all the real estate owned by the Society or covered by mortgages held by the Society, has resulted in a reduction in certain of the values adopted in the Society's last Annual Report, principally in Real Estate and in Stocks of certain financial institutions.

Yours very truly, (Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

By A. LOWES DICKSON, F.C.A., C.P.A. (Signed) HASKINS & SELLS, Certified Public Accountants, by ELIJAH W. SELLS, C.P.A.

You will be gratified to learn: (1) That all the assets claimed by the Society are on hand, and of a high grade, and are conservatively worth \$416,166,500.10.

(2) That over and above all liabilities, the surplus is \$67,142,865.42, about seven-eighths of which is a fund for division among existing deferred dividend policies at the end of their accumulation periods.

(3) That the reduction in the book value of our assets and surplus is caused by a revaluation on a conservative basis, and in no way reduces the income of the Society.

The decrease in the value of assets is chiefly in real estate which was carried at prices too high, and in shares of certain financial institutions which were carried at market prices based on transactions which had been made by the accountants to be excessive.

RETIREMENT. Economies amounting to \$800,000.00 a year have already been introduced, which if capitalized on a four per cent. basis would be equivalent to an additional investment of over \$16,000,000. This money covers the making down of assets. I expect to institute still further economies of a radical character.

RESTITUTION. Under the past management transactions involving the expenditure of large sums of money have been carried through frequently without any proper authority of the Board of Directors and with very meagre bookkeeping records so that it has been difficult in many instances to secure explanation of certain transactions which have taken place during the last ten years, some of which involve a financial loss to the Society.

The liabilities discovered by the Society, and the amounts restored to the Society approximate \$81,000,000, and legal proceedings have been instituted for the recovery of considerable additional sum.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ANNUAL AUDIT.

It will be the policy of the new administration of the Society to insist on an independent audit of its accounts as to its fiscal condition, once each year; the result of which will be published.

NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS. Under the change in ownership of a majority of the stock, the shares were at once put in trust and Directors are now nominated by the trustees—Hon. Grover Cleveland, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and Mr. George Westinghouse. Thirteen Directors are chosen annually, and the Trustees will each year offer an opportunity to the policyholders to express their preferences in respect of the choice of Directors.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. It will be the policy of the Society hereafter not to make contributions to political campaigns. It is my opinion that we have no right to use the funds of the Society for any such purpose.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES. In the last ten years this Society has loaned over \$3,120,000,000 on real estate mortgages, mostly in large cities. Only in six of these cases has it had to take property under force of sale and in these six instances the property was sold so as to not a profit. It will continue to be the policy of the Society to make investments of this description.

COST OF INSURANCE. The very essence of life insurance is safety and this can be secured only by reasonable premiums.

A great many Equitable policyholders are doubtless asking themselves the question whether it will pay them to continue their policies. To such I wish to say most emphatically that my investigation of the affairs of the Society has convinced me that there is no cheaper way for the policyholders of the Equitable to have sound life insurance than by retaining their policies. As I have pointed out, the surplus of over \$67,000,000, are safely invested upon a basis which returns an excellent rate of interest upon the invested funds, and I expect in due time to accomplish such economies that the cost of administration and securing new business will be reduced to the lowest possible basis consistent with safety and efficiency. I accordingly believe that by continuing your policies in the Equitable you will receive life insurance at the lowest cost consistent with safety.

I therefore advise you to continue to pay your premiums; to allow your policies to lapse will be doing yourselves injustice. Your contracts with this Society are as safe and sound as anything earthly can be. Where lapses have already occurred the agents of the Society will cheerfully assist in restoring policies.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES IN 1905. I congratulate you and all policyholders in solvent concerns on the reformatory results of the agitation of the past year. This Society alone has undergone four separate investigations since January last. The extraordinary legal and other expenses entailed thereby is amply compensated for by the enforced restitutions and checked waste herein above referred to and by the final assurance you now have of the wealth and solvency of your Society. I am convinced that this and other investigations and the resulting stimulation of discussion have attracted public attention to the imperable strength of established concerns like the Equitable more effectively than could have been accomplished by any other means. While these investigations may have been destructive individual reputations, the utility of life insurance has been more fully demonstrated than ever before.

There will be no effort by the new administration to have the biggest company in the world; the effort will be to make it the best and safest. Conservative lines will be followed. It will be the policy not to solicit or secure new business at the expense of the present policyholders, and in case it is determined that business in any section of the world is unprofitable, that field will be abandoned.

Over 95 per cent. of our death claims are settled within 24 hours after proof of death is received, and since January 1st, 1905, through all of the agitation concerning life insurance, this Society alone has paid out in death claims and benefits of other kinds over \$116,799 every working day.

Assuring you that it will be my constant endeavor to conduct the affairs of this Society in a manner that will merit your hearty approbation, I am, Very truly yours, PAUL MORTON, President.

BALANCE SHEET. September 30th, 1905.

ASSETS. Real Estate \$28,559,270.00

Secured Loans 113,776,006.04

Bonds, Stocks and other Securities 235,538,062.00

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies 20,727,988.01

Companies deposited with Foreign Governments and in transit 3,885,442.64

Premiums in course of Collection 7,687,640.76

Agents' balances 4,014,092.65

Interest and rentals due 4,014,092.65

Total assets \$416,166,500.10

LIABILITIES. General Insurance Reserve; net present value of all outstanding policies computed with 4.03 and 3 1/2 per cent. interest 342,802,361.09

Current Liabilities: Death claims, endowments, annuities, and dividends due and unpaid 2,556,794.81

TO LET

TO LET.
NO. 1, DES VŒUX VILLAS, Peak.
 Nos. 5, 6 & 21, BELLIOS TERRACE.
 No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, PEAK.
 No. 2, COLLEGE GARDENS.
 No. 4, ALBANY.
 "EARNSTFOOT."
 Robinson Road.
 Furnished for 6 months. With Electric Light and Fan.
 "BROCKHURST," PEAK, from 1st March, 1906.
 24, BELLIOS TERRACE, Corner House.
 BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms. Low rental.
 2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.
 Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
 Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [83]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
C. H. GRACE,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [110]

TO LET.

TO LET.
NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE.
 No. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
 No. 8, CLIFTON GARDENS.
 OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
 GODOWNS: PRATA EAST.
 A BUILDING at Caneway Bay, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. HOUSES in MONTEBAY TERRACE.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 13th January, 1906. [77]

TO LET.

THE First-floor of YORK BUILDINGS (Opposite Messrs. GAUPE & Co.) For Offices.
 Apply—
KELLY & WALSH, LD.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [87]

TO LET.

NO. 5, "FAIRVIEW," Robinson Road, Kowloon. Semi-detached House. Moderate rental.
 Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 29th December, 1905. [90]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRATA, Kennedy Town.
 Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [78]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.
 No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
 Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 10th December, 1905.
 Apply to—
WONG CHEE SANG,
 Care of YEE SANG FAT & Co.
 Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [107]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMS on Second Floor, 19, Queen's Road Central, over Messrs. Gregor & Co.'s premises, at present occupied by Messrs. DARTY & Co.
 Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LD.
 Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [88]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Rental \$50 a month and taxes.
 Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [89]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 3, ROSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession.
HOUSE, No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Possession from 1st March, 1906.
 Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE,
 Messrs. BARNETT & Co.
 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [330]

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late J. P. Blackhead & Co. and Showan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.
 Apply to—
CHUNG SIUN KOO,
 First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [81]

TO LET.

At "HOTEL MANSIONS."
TWO ROOMS, on 1st Floor, suitable for Offices.
 Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [310]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.
 For full particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
 Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
 Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [82]

TO LET

SPACIOUS GODOWN. Central position.
 Apply to—
X. X. X.,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905. [108]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM beginning of April the 6-Roomed House, Peak No. 149.
 For Particulars apply to—
"E. H.,"
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [376]

TO LET.

BARROW TERRACE, (Kowloon) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.
SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, Nos. 27 & 31.
CAINE ROAD, No. 57 and 59.
STONEHAVEN, Robinson Road, No. 35.
TANG YUEN, Macdonnell Road, No. 18 (12 Rooms).
ICE HOUSE STREET, No. 6 (1st & top Floors, 4 Rooms each floor).
WAN CHAI ROAD, No. 94 (a Spacious Godown).
PRATA EAST, No. 90, (Godown).
 Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LD.,
 81, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [366]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUITSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
 Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

TO LET.

AT QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, the Offices (Ground Floor), lately occupied by Hamburg-America Linie.
 Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO.
 Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [299]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Office, ONE ROOM in Prince's Buildings.
 Apply to—
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.
 Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each.
 Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [266]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

GENTLEMAN may have BOARD and RESIDENCE with a Private Family in a House on the Upper Levels, Tennis Court.
 Apply—
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [375]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

"BRASSIDE,"
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.
 Apply to—
Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
 "Brasside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of Tang Yuen).
 Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
 27, CAINE ROAD.
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [2165]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

TWO WELL FURNISHED BED-ROOMS in Knutsford Terrace, suit either Gentlemen or Married Couple. Terms moderate.
 Apply to—
"M. C.,"
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 Hongkong, 16th January, 1906. [223]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
 The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
 Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street.
 (1st Street West of Central Market.) Telephone No. 515.

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 Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

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STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,
 New Contractors, Ship Chandlery, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
 Shipchandlers Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants 57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Prata Central.

COST OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM.

A MILLION MILES OF COLONIES WHICH DO NOT PAY.
 "In the Daily Express" a "Diplomat" writes:—
 The creation of a German Ministry for the Colonies, which the Kaiser announced in his speech to the Reichstag, sets the seal on the rise of Germany to the rank of a colonial and world power.

Twenty-one years ago Germany had no possessions across the seas, and her only colonies were a few traders and adventurers, scattered about in foreign lands, acting entirely on their own initiative and without the protection or even the recognition of their Government. It was supposed by all the statesmen of the day, including our own, that German policy was fundamentally opposed to the acquisition of colonies, and that there was no risk whatever of Germany competing in the struggle for colonial possessions in Africa or any other out-of-the-way part of the world.

But in April, 1884, the Cape Government received intimation from the German Consul there that, acting upon the instructions of Prince Bismarck, certain territory at Angora Pequena, on the south-west coast of Africa, had been placed under the protection of the German Government. This announcement was followed by the despatch of a German warship to Angora Pequena, and the eyes of the rest of the European Powers were opened to the policy of Germany.

The hoisting of the German flag at this small south-west African port was Germany's first plunge into the sea of colonial enterprise, and incidentally it marked the inauguration of the international scramble for Africa which followed.

In the same year Germany declared Togoland and the Cameroons, on the west coast, to be German territory. A little later Dr. Carl Peters, Count von Pfeil, and Dr. Jullike, disguised as workmen, made their way from Zanzibar across to the opposite coast, and concluded a number of treaties with local chiefs, which formed the foundation of the German Protectorate in East Africa.

In the following year the German flag was hoisted over New Guinea, and the Bismarck Archipelago was annexed. Other Pacific islands followed, until, little by little, 25,000 miles of territory in the form of small islands, were under German rule; while in 1887 the murder of some German missionaries in China supplied the Berlin Government with an excuse for demanding territorial compensation, and Kiaochow was leased to them for a period of ninety-nine years, and subsequently declared to be a German Protectorate.

Such in brief is the story of the German colonies, and it will be interesting to examine the results that have accrued to Germany by their possession. The colonies comprise just over a million square miles of territory, with a population of twelve and a half millions, as follows:

Name.	(Square miles.)	Population.
South-West Africa	322,450	200,000
Togoland	33,700	1,500,000
Cameroons	191,120	3,500,000
East Africa	384,150	6,847,000
New Guinea	70,000	110,000
Bismarck, Caroline, and Solomon Islands	25,000	285,000
Marshall Islands	150	15,000
Samoa Islands	1,000	33,000
Kiaochow	200	32,000
Total	1,027,810	12,522,000

DRAIN ON GERMANY'S PURSE.
 It is to be feared that the above possessions have proved to be anything but a satisfactory investment. It is difficult to estimate with any accuracy the total amount of money that has been expended upon them by the Imperial Government, but it can be stated with certainty that during the last ten years between £13,000,000 and £14,000,000 has been spent in the form of direct subventions.

This does not, of course, include many millions that have been spent indirectly in contributions towards the cost of education, numbers and of the greatly increased fleet which has had to be maintained since Germany became a colonial power. Neither does it include the cost of the military operations in South-West Africa, estimated by some authorities to be £12,000,000 already.

With the sole exception of Togoland, not one of the German colonies has reached the position of being able to pay its way with its local revenue. In the German Estimates for 1904-5 the following were the amounts provided for subsidies to the colonies:

	South-West Africa	£285,123
	Togoland	147,000
	Cameroons	68,785
	East Africa	362,573
	New Guinea and Bismarck	44,422
	Archipelago	19,770
	Pacific Islands	615,828
	Kiaochow	615,828

The amount included for Togoland was a first instalment of the money required for the construction of a new railway. Against the total of these subsidies, amounting to nearly a million and a half sterling, the total local revenue was only £267,161.

TELEPHONIC AMOUNT OF TRADE.
 The trade of these colonies is not exactly of such an overwhelming volume as to justify the Imperial Government in spending a million and a half a year upon their maintenance. The following table shows how the £5,000,000, which represents the total imports to and exports from these colonies, is made up:—

Name.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
South-West Africa	396,500	172,170	568,670
Togoland	305,240	180,870	486,110
Cameroons	471,290	356,270	827,560
East Africa	531,440	336,940	868,380
New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago	145,680	60,230	205,910
Caroline, Pelew, and Marianne Islands	39,040	26,380	65,420
Samoa Islands	134,050	69,250	203,300
Kiaochow	1,432,240	409,790	1,842,030
Total	3,558,480	1,613,130	5,171,610

It is doubtless with a view to bringing better management and administration to bear that the far-seeing Kaiser has established his Colonial Office.

The first Minister at the head of the Department is to be Prince Ernest Hohenzollern-Langenburg. The Prince is really a member of the Imperial House, for he is the husband of the Kaiser's first cousin. He is a statesman of very wide and practical experience, though he is only forty-two years of age. His best work was done during the first years when he was Regent of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, when he displayed political talents of a very high order.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

THE ATTITUDE OF CHINA.
 China's refusal to ratify the Anglo-Tibetan Convention has not been withdrawn, but her representative is still at Calcutta, and diplomatic negotiations are regarded as only in abeyance pending the result of the General Election.
 It is expected that a Liberal Government will take a very independent attitude with regard to China's action in withholding her signature. The view is taken—and may be strongly expressed—that the Anglo-Tibetan Convention will not be imperilled by this lack of ratification. Desirable as such ratification would be by its terms as it stands, and that the Chumbi Valley is already occupied by a British force, and will be so until the indemnity be paid. Meanwhile, the Tibetan Grandees who are visiting India have shown a very friendly and conciliatory spirit, and no word has been said which enemies of England's frontier policy in India can construe to the latter's detriment.

Thus the British Government feels justified in the line which is being pursued in dealing with China for what, as a matter of form, would be desirable. As to the line itself, while no time-limit has yet been mentioned, the Chinese representative at Calcutta has been given to understand that the moment is fast approaching when the British Government will be forced to say, in effect, "Take it or leave it!"

BOMBAY TIME.

On New Year's Day Bombay fell into line with the rest of India by adopting Indian standard time. The opposition offered by this city to alter its local time in conformity with the Government's orders has been remarkable. In December, 1884, when the Government of India introduced Madras time throughout India (which is half an hour in advance of Bombay time), public feeling was so strong against the order, that the Government directed by a subsequent notification that from and after June 1st, 1885, local time should be kept in all offices under the control of the Government in Bombay, while in the rest of the Presidency, except Aden, Madras time was to be continued. Last year, too, when the question was again brought up, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were averse to any changes, but on reconsideration of the subject expressed themselves in favour of the proposal. Even now the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co. and the Native Piece Goods Association are in opposition to it, and a petition signed by 15,000 persons has been submitted to Government against its adoption.

A PEKING INCIDENT.

It is reported that the other day a baron and a Mr. — became interested in a discussion in one of the saloons in Peking. Mr. — had, it is said, been partaking too freely of aerated waters as he was very unsteady. The argument warmed up until it reached the challenge stage, and boxing to a finish was proposed. Owing to the gentleman's physical condition, however, the baron proposed the postponement of the encounter until the next morning, and the time and place were there and then fixed. Early next morning the combatants and their seconds took their positions, and it has been said a duel was to have been fought, but the gentleman had forgotten to bring pistols. He, therefore, satisfied the honour of his opponent by entering the ring. Whether he preferred to take a thrashing by a brute and to live to tell the tale to his grandchildren, is known only to himself and his second. When time was called it was found the gentleman had passed through the mill, and although very considerably bruised has every prospect of living to tell his descendants of the incident.—Peking Times.

PROSPECTS OF FAMINE IN INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram, dated January 12th, states:—The gravity of the agricultural situation in Upper India is increasing. Famine is now declared officially to exist in the Jalau district of the United Provinces, and the absence of rain is causing anxiety for Allahabad. In Jalau matters seem to be going from bad to worse. The cattle are beginning to die, the children are getting emaciated, and the numbers under famine relief have gone up to thirty-eight thousand. Crop telegrams for the past week published to-day show that prices already high have again risen in a number of districts both in the United Provinces and the Punjab, and the significant remark appears that cattle are weak from want of proper nourishment, in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Munnah and parts of Amritsar. Test relief works have been opened in Muttra, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Gwalior, and have attracted in all a total of about nine thousand poor people. Returns for the past week for Rajputana are not yet published.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
 A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used
 NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.	
Extreme Length	722 feet
Length on Blocks	714 "
Width of Entrance on Top	961 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	851 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	341 "

DOCK NO. 1.	
Extreme Length	523 feet
Length on Blocks	513 "
Width of Entrance on Top	88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	261 "

DOCK NO. 2.	
Extreme Length	371 feet
Length on Blocks	361 "
Width of Entrance on Top	66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 "

PATENT SLIP.
 Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.
 The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice.

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.

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FROM

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER. BORDEAUX.

AWARDS:

THE HIGHEST WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

[38-11]

Delightfully fragrant. Cooling to scalp. Stops itching instantly.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT. HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT. TOO LATE FOR HERPICIDE.

A MAN'S WIFE

It is the duty of some wives to patch and darn the family's wearing apparel, but when the natural covering on hubby's crown wears through, it shows that the "itch in time" was neglected. Every wife should be "scalp inspector" to the drug stores, \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,—HONGKONG, SPECIAL AGENTS.
 Applications at prominent barber shops.

1106-6

Why not please yourself?
 You undoubtedly will if you use

van Houten's Cocoa

It is as beneficial to health as it is delightful to the taste.

"Pure and unimixed."
 "Yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the cocoa bean."—THE LANCET.
 "Perfect in Flavour, Pure and well prepared!"—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

1068-2

WALTHAM WATCHES

12,000,000 of these watches now in use. All Waltham watches are guaranteed by American Waltham Watch Co., the largest watch movement manufacturing concern in the world.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAU'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system. For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc., and in debility, neuralgias, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia. It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAU)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAU)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAU)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

The latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
 37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritabilities. Thousands of letters bear witness to the fact that this medicine is a true and reliable remedy for all ailments of the digestive system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all ailments of the digestive system. It is a true and reliable remedy for all ailments of the digestive system.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ALCINOUS"	On 8th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"LABRITES"	On 20th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"YANGTSE"	On 21st February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DIOMED"	On 27th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AGAMEMNON"	On 6th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"TEENKAI"	On 13th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"MACHAON"	On 20th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"KEEMUN"	On 21st March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"KINTUCK"	On 28th March.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PATROCLOS"	On 13th February.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 20th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	On 27th February.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 13th March.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 20th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 27th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 10th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEENKAI"	On 24th April.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	"YANGTSE"	On 24th February.
HAMA	"KEEMUN"	On 24th March.

WESTWARD.

FROM		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & and PACIFIC COAST	"OANPA"	On 1st March.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 8th February.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 8th February.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 13th February.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 18th February.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

H. gkong, 6th February, 1906.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	"DONGOLA"	About 9th
LONDON &c. via usual ports	"ARCADIA"	Noon, 10th
	"W. W. Cooke, R.N.R."	February
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	"JAPAN"	About 14th
	"E. P. Martin, R.N.R."	February

* SINGAPORE and BOMBAY { "PEKIN" } About 14th } Freight only.
W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R. } February

YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, JAVA { } About 20th } Freight and
MOJI and KOBE { "S. Barham" } February } Passage.

* Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers.
For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

H. gkong, 5th February, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
TAMUJI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th Feb.
TAMUJI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th Feb.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	THURSDAY, 15th Feb.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"FRITHJOF"	FRIDAY, 9th Feb.
FOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"DECIMA"	FRIDAY, 9th Feb.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"TRIUMPH"	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. STEAMERS.

PREUSSEN		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	28th February
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY	14th March
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUIPOLD	WEDNESDAY	11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	25th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY	6th June

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"PREUSSEN," Captain R. Meyer, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 12th February. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 13th February, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 13th February.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

When can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:		
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
to NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR	242 0 0	222 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0
to SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ
via NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR
return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0
via BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON
return 125 0 0 85 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERMEDIATION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-SHAFEN,
SIMPSONHAFEN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

WILLEHAD		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 6th March.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 3rd April.	
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 1st May.	

ON TUESDAY, the 6th MARCH, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD,"
Captain Oberauer, with Mailes, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

When can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To MANILA		
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
to MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00
return	\$100.00	\$60.00
to NEW GUINEA	\$110.00	\$70.00
return	\$220.00	\$140.00
to BRISBANE	\$130.00	\$85.00
return	\$260.00	\$170.00
to SYDNEY	\$140.00	\$90.00
return	\$280.00	\$180.00
to MELBOURNE	\$150.00	\$95.00
return	\$300.00	\$190.00
to YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$50.00
return	\$160.00	\$100.00
to KOBE	\$95.00	\$55.00
return	\$190.00	\$110.00
to YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$80.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 237 0 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA by the C.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San

Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent

Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

YOKOHAMA and KOBE		
STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"WILLEHAD"	TUESDAY, 12th February
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINCESS ALICE	WEDDAY, 14th February
	BAYERN	WEDDAY, 28th February

* Reading Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San

Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,

T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the

Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton		
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
to London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$82.00	\$52.00
return	\$164.00	\$104.00
to Bremen	\$65.00	\$40.00
return	\$130.00	\$80.00
to Paris via Cherbourg	\$65.00	\$40.00
return	\$130.00	\$80.00
to Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair	\$65.00	\$40.00
return	\$130.00	\$80.00

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
HYADES	3,753	J. Alwen	On 13th February.
TREMONT	3,606	T. W. Garlick	On 26th February.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
Cuisine. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.
The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

MAP OF THE SKIANG or WEST RIVER

From Hongkong to Wanchow, Showing the Ports and Calling Places. Opened to Foreign Trade, 1897. Published at Daily Press Office. Price 25 Cents Cash.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to		
COLOMBO	HONGKONG	Leave
Connecting Steamers to		
COLOMBO	Leave	Due at
MARSEILLES & LONDON	2 days earlier	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
TONS		
ARCADIA	7000	Feb. 10
DELHI	8000	Feb. 24
DONGOLA	8000	Mar. 10
DELTA	8000	Mar. 24
OCEANA	7000	Apr. 7
TONS		
BRITANNIA	7000	Mar. 10
MOLDAVIA	10000	Mar. 24
MONGOLIA	10000	Apr. 7
MOOLTAN	10000	Apr. 21
MAHMORA	10000	May 5
TONS		
ARCADIA	7000	Apr. 21
DEVANHA	8000	May 5
DELHI	8000	May 19
VICTORIA	7000	May 29
HIMALAYA	7000	June 9
INDIA	8000	June 17

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those to Brindisi transfer also to the Express
Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time
of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transhipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.		
Leave	Leave	Due at
HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	LONDON
about	about	about
↑ JAPAN	Feb. 14	Mar. 31
↑ SUMATRA	Feb. 28	Apr. 14
↑ NUBIA	Mar. 14	Apr. 28
↑ JAMAICA	Mar. 28	May 12
↑ FORMOSA	Apr. 11	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

* "SUMATRA" and "NUBIA" call at MARSEILLES.

* "JAPAN," "JAMAICA" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

